# A KEY TO THE SPECIES OF PROSPALTELLA, WITH TABLE OF HOSTS, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES.

By L. O. HOWARD.

The genus Prospalta, of the subfamily Aphelininae, was founded by the writer in 1804 (Insect Life, Vol. VII, p. 6) for P. murtfeldtii How., a parasite of Aspidiotus uvae and other Diaspine scales. Since that time other species have been described by Zehntner, Masi, Girault and the writer. Ashmead, noticing that the generic Prospalta was preoccupied in Lepidoptera (Walker, 1857,) proposed as a substitute the name Prospaltella in Proceedings Entomological Society of Washington, Vol. VI, p. 126, 1904. The descriptions are so widely separated in different publications that, for the sake of convenience in determination work, the following synoptical key has been drawn up. Masi, in Vol. III, of his important Contribuzioni all Conoscenza dei Calcididi Italiani (Portici, 1908), gives it as his opinion that P. tristis Zehnt., belongs rather to the genus Coccophagus; but the writer fortunately possesses cotypes of this species sent him by Doctor Zehntner, and is able to state that the species was correctly placed by its describer.

#### Genus Prospaltella Ashmead, 1904.

Prospalta Howard, 1804 (preoccupied).

	Prosparta froward, 1894 (preoccupied).
1.	Forewing with a trace of a very short pointed marginal vein, its lower margin curving strongly towards base of wing and then outwards to form outer border of stigmal similis Masi
	Forewing with upper margin of stigmal vein reaching wing margin at a point very slightly distad of its slightly reentering curve, thus faintly indicating a post marginal
2.	Forewing without the slightest tendency towards a post marginal 3 Forewings nearly hyaline, sometimes very faintly dusky below marginal
	vein, occiput yellow
3.	Upper margin of stigmal vein reaching wing margin by a gradual proximal curve
	Marginal vein squarely truncate, stigmal proceeding from anal portion of truncation
	Marginal vein convexly truncate, upper margin of stigmal nearly parallel with wing margin
4.	Flagellum of antennae distinctly clavate
5.	Flagellum nearly filiform
	Wings with a pronounced infuscated patch below marginal vein; legs and antennae banded
	Wings nearly uniformly infuscated, legs banded, flagellum dark with
	slightly lighter tip to clubfuscipennis Girault.

6. Wings with a broad dusky band below marginal vein; abdomen yellow with brown transverse band just caudad of middle......citrella n. sp. 8. Abdomen dusky, remainder of body yellow with occasional darker mark-

abdomen with light patch in center above brunnea n. sp. 9. Hindwings with two rows of discal cilia murtfeldtii How. Disc of hindwings rather densely ciliate fasciativentris Girault.

#### NEW SPECIES.

### Prospaltella quercicola n. sp. 9.

Female.—Length, 0.73 mm.; expanse, 1.53 mm.; greatest width of forewing, 0.26 mm.; antennae subfiliform; all funicle and club joints subequal in length and width; eyes very faintly hairy; forewing with the upper margin of stigmal vein reaching wing margin at a point very slightly distad of its slightly reentering curve, thus faintly indicating a postmarginal vein; abdomen and metanotum piceous; pronotum and front of mesoscutum, as well as propleura and mesopleura, also piceous; vertex of head bright lemon yellow; ocelli crimson; occiput black; all legs pallid except hind femora and trochanters, which are dark brown; antennae pallid yellow except terminal joint of club, which is fuscous; hind portion of mesoscutum, including all of the parapsides, lemon yellow; mesoscutellum nearly white; wings with a broad, well-defined dark fuscous band extending entirely across the wing from the submarginal and stigmal veins.

U. S. N. M. type No. 12163. Described from 14 female specimens reared by R. S. Woglum, of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. Agric., April, 1908, from Aleyrodes gelatinosus Cock'll, on Oak, Los Angeles, Cal.

# Prospaltella koebelei n. sp. 2.

Female.—Length, 0.65 mm.; expanse, 1.65 mm.; greatest width of forewings, 0.26 mm.; antennae long, almost filiform; joint 1 of funicle slightly shorter than pedicel and only half as long as joint 2; joints 2 and 3 and basal joint of club subequal in length, the basal end of the club being slightly wider, joint 2 of club a little more than half as long as joint 1, terminal joint slightly longer; stigmal vein of forewing resembling that of the preceding species. Abdomen and pronotum brown; head entirely yellow; ocelli red; meso- and meta-notum dark yellow; legs pallid except hind femora, which are dusky; antennae yellow, pedicel and last two funicle joints darker than the rest; wings nearly hyaline, the disc of the forewing below marginal vein very faintly and indefinitely infuscated.

U. S. N. M. Type No. 12162. Described from 21 female specimens, reared by Albert Koebele, from Aspidiotus longispina Morg., Hawaii (Koebele's No. 1122).

# Prospaltella citrella n. sp.

Female.—Length, 0.72 mm.; expanse 1.7 mm.; greatest width of forewing 0.245 mm. Antennae distinctly clavate, somewhat flattened; funicle joint 1 shorter than 2 and than 3; stigmal vein as with aurantii; forewings with a broad infuscate band extending from marginal vein to hinder border of wing. General color bright lemon-yellow; vertex deeper yellow, tending towards orange; eyes black; ocelli crimson; antennae yellow, terminal joint of club darker; all legs pallid; abdomen with a broad, transverse, brown band covering two segments caudad of middle.

Type No. 12164, U. S. N. M. Described from three female specimens reared by Dr. A. W. Morrill, Orlando, Fla., from Aleyrodes coronatus.

There is also in the collection of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture one specimen of what seems with little doubt to be this species, reared by Albert Koebele from males of a Kermes on Quercus undulata at Nogales, Ariz., May 3, 1897. On the same slide are several specimens of an Amitus (Proetotrypidae), and also several shriveled males of an Aphelinine which may possibly belong to the species above described, but their condition will not warrant a description.

### Prospaltella brunnea, n. sp. 12.

Female.—Length 0.85 mm.; expanse 1.7 mm.; greatest width of forewings 0.25 mm.; antennae distinctly clavate; first funicle joint subequal in length to joint 2 and to 3; wings hyaline; mesoscutum and scutellum with delicate hexagonal sculpturing.—General color dark brown; mesoscutellum somewhat lighter; center of abdomen above occupied by a large white spot; antennae faintly yellowish; all legs pallid.

Type No. 12165, U. S. N. M. Described from one female specimen reared from Aleyrodes sp. (undescribed) on a climbing vine, collected at Bayamon, Porto Rico, January, 1899, by A. Busck. (Bureau of Entomology, No. 8423.)

### Species Previously Described.

aurantii How.— 9—U. S., China, Australia, Europe.

Coccophagus aurantii Howard, Insect Life VI, 1894, p. 231. Prospalta aurantii Howard, Insect Life, VII, 1894, p. 6. Prospalta aurantii Howard, Revis. Aphelin. N. A., 1895, p. 41, fig. 13.

# berlesei How.— ?—Eastern U. S., Italy.

Prospalta berlesei Howard, Entomological News, October, 1896, pp. 291-2, fig.

Prospalta berlesei Masi, Cont. Conoscenza Chalcididi Italiani III, pp. 143-5,

figs. 40–43, (1908).

# conjugata Masi— 4 — Italy.

Prospalta conjugata Masi, Cont. Conoscenza Chalcididi Italiani III, pp. 146-8, figs. 44-46 (1908).

### fasciativentris Girault.— — Ills.

Prospaltella fasciativentris Girault, Psyche, December, 1908

# fuscipennis Girault—♀—U. S.

Prospaltella fuscipennis Girault, Psyche, December, 1908.

# 

Prospalta maculata Howard, New Genera and Species of Aphelininae, Tech. Ser. 12, Part IV, U. S. Dept. Agric., Bur. Entom., (1907), pp. 79–80, fig. 16.

# murtfeldtii How.— 9—U. S.

Prospalta murtfeldtii Howard, Insect Life, VII, 1894, p. 6. Prospalta murtfeldtii Howard, Revis. Aphelininae N. A., 1895, p. 40, fig. 12.

## similis Masi— ♀—Italy.

Prospalta similis Masi, Cont. Conoscenza Chalcididi Italiani, III, (1908), pp. 148-9, fig. 45.

### tristis Zehnt.—♀—Java.

Prospalta tristis Zehntner, Med. V. 2 Proefst. Oost-Java n. s. No. 29, 1896, pp. 11-12, figs. 17-21.

#### TABLE OF HOST RELATIONS.

Parasites.	Hosts.
aurantii	. Aonidiella aurantii citrinus (Coq.)
	Diaspidiotus ancylus (Putn.)
	Aspidiotus pini Comst.
	Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.)
	Lepidosaphes concolor (Ckll.)
	Lepidosaphes eucalypti Crawford MS.
	Chionaspis sp.
	Aspidiotus hederae (Vall.)
	Diaspidiotus juglans-regiae (Comst.)
	Diaspidiotus howardi (Ckll.)
	Lepidosaphes gloverii (Pack.)
	Diaspidiotus forbesi (Johns.)
murtfeldti	. Diaspidiotus uvae (Comst.)
tristis	Aleyrodes bergi Sign.
berlesei	. Diaspis pentagona (Targ.)
maculata	. Lepidosaphes beckii (Newin.)
conjugata	Aleyrodes brassicae Walk.
sımılıs	. Diaspidiotus ostreaeformis (Curt.)
quercicola	. Aleyrodes gelatinosus Cook.
koebelei	Characamphalus absorras (Comet.)
Tuscipennis	. Chrysomphalus obscurus (Comst.)
citrella	Aleyrodes coronatus (Quaintance)
forminea	Aleyrodes sp. (on climbing vine)
Tasciativentns	. ?Aspidiiotus perniciosus (Comst.) ?Chionaspis furfura (Fitch.)
	Diaspidiotus forbesi (Johns.)
	Diaspidiotus aesculi (Johns.)
	Diaspidiotus juglans-regiae (Comst.)
	Aspidiotus sp. on Celtis.
	Tropiction op. on certifi.